



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

disposition of these estates as would increase the income to a normal amount.

The committee on nomination of officers then made its report. The report was accepted and the persons whose names were presented were all unanimously elected. (The list is given in full on page 122.)

The Annual Report of the Board of Directors was then presented and read by Secretary Trueblood. Extended discussion of the report followed, which was participated in by Rev. C. B. Smith, Lucia Ames Mead, Rev. S. C. Bushnell, Edwin D. Mead, Mrs. Hannah J. Bailey, Hon. L. H. Pillsbury. The Report was then enthusiastically accepted and approved. (The Report is given in full below.)

After discussion by B. Schlesinger, N. T. Allen, Dr. S. F. Hershey and others, of the propriety of placing on the list of vice-presidents the names of persons not previously known to be in agreement with the principles and methods of the Society, the meeting adjourned at 3.40 P. M.

Annual Report of the Directors of the American Peace Society.

Mr. President and Members of the American Peace Society:

The Seventy-second Annual Report of the Board of Directors of the American Peace Society is herewith respectfully submitted.

MEETINGS OF THE BOARD.

Regular meetings of the Board have been held once in two months, as heretofore, and have been usually well attended. We have given careful attention to the important questions touching the peace movement which the events of the year have raised. We have taken such action as seemed wise and opportune with the view both of influencing governmental action and of further developing and strengthening public sentiment in favor of pacific settlement of all international controversies.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE AND FINANCES.

The Executive Committee, as well as the Board, have had under serious consideration the question of our finances, and have made earnest efforts to meet the deficiency created by the temporary decline in the annual income of the permanent fund held in trust for the Society. We regret to say that the decline in this income has been greater the past year than before, and the trustees of the fund have not yet been able to so dispose of the property on which the buildings have run down as to give promise of better results in the immediate future. This unfortunate condition has made us dependent for the time being on the generosity of our friends for funds with which to sustain our growing work.

OUR PERIODICAL PUBLICATIONS.

We have continued to publish the *ADVOCATE OF PEACE* and the *ANGEL OF PEACE* under the editorial direction of the Secretary. Contributions have been made for the circulation of these papers by the Miles White Beneficial Society of Baltimore, the Obadiah Brown Benevolent Fund of Providence, the Rhode Island Peace Society, the Friends' Peace Committees of both

New York and New England, the Murray Fund of New York, and by a number of interested individuals. The *ADVOCATE OF PEACE* has been sent regularly, as for many years past, to all college and university reading rooms, to many Y. M. C. A.'s, to theological schools, public libraries, ministers, teachers, and other leaders of public thought, as our funds have permitted. The frank utterances of the paper, not only against war in general, but against particular wars and policies provocative of war, have brought sharp criticism from three or four persons, but approval of its course has never been heartier or stronger or more general than the past year, and the number of paid subscriptions has slightly increased.

GENERAL LITERATURE.

Our work in the line of general literature has been about the same as in former years. New editions of several pamphlets have been printed, some of them revised, and two or three new ones added. Many thousands of copies of these have been distributed either by sale or gratuitously, and also a considerable number of copies of the standard books on arbitration and peace. We are sorry to have to record a considerable falling off, as compared with last year, in the number of applications for literature. Last year, in view of the approach of the Conference at The Hague, the demand for literature, especially from universities, colleges and schools, was very marked. The past year the demand has been lighter than for several years preceding, from what cause we cannot say, unless it be from the wide-spread revival of the war-spirit which has seemingly affected in greater or less degree all classes of the people. Much literature has been gratuitously distributed, and much more might have been profitably done in this direction but for the limited state of our funds.

PUBLIC WORK.

Outside of his editorial and office labors, our Secretary has given an unusual amount of time the past year to public work. He spent several weeks at The Hague during the Peace Conference, observing its proceedings, and coöperating with other prominent peace workers in quiet efforts to make the deliberations as fruitful as possible. He has given during the year about forty lectures and addresses on various phases of the peace question: "Militarism," "The Hague Conference," "The Federation of the World," "The Cure for War," etc. The month of February was spent by him in giving a course of lectures on Militarism and kindred topics in Kentucky, Tennessee, Georgia and South Carolina, under the auspices of the Alkahest Lyceum of Atlanta. These lectures were received with much favor, and an invitation was extended by the Lyceum to give a similar course next winter. President Paine and other members of the Board have also done most valuable service through interviews with the authorities at Washington, through the press and in other ways. A number of our vice-presidents and members in different parts of the country have been leaders in the peace propaganda in their different fields. While some avenues of work have been practically closed during the year by reason of the Philippine war and the consequent state of public feeling, in other directions there have been unusual opportunities for effective labor. By the course of events through

which the country is passing, many persons have been brought to feel their responsibility in regard to peace and war as never before. Peace efforts during the year, carried on with a consistency and persistency perhaps never seen before, have been, we have reason to believe, unusually fruitful in deepening and strengthening the cause. Our American co-laborers, both in other peace organizations and apart from such organizations, have been equally faithful and earnest with ourselves.

THE CONFERENCE AT THE HAGUE.

The event of the year in the development of international peace — an event looked forward to with so much hope at the time of our last annual meeting — was the Conference at The Hague called by the Czar of Russia. The Conference was in session from the 18th of May to the 29th of July. It was composed of ninety-six delegates from twenty-six nations. All the European nations, twenty in number, two from America and four from Asia were represented. These nations with their dependencies represent four-fifths of the population of the globe, more than four-fifths of the earth's surface, and, with one or two exceptions, all the important languages spoken by men. The men who sat as delegates were among the foremost men of the time. The spirit which pervaded the gathering was progressive, earnest, fraternal and coöperative. The work undertaken was patiently, critically, thoroughly done. On the subject of a truce or reduction of armaments, which the Czar had so much at heart, nothing was accomplished except the passing by unanimous vote of a resolution virtually declaring the present "armed peace" incompatible with the welfare of the nations. Three conventions — one extending the Red Cross to maritime warfare, the second recasting the laws of warfare, the third providing for voluntary mediation, commissions of inquiry, and a permanent court of arbitration — were drawn, and finally signed by the representatives of all the twenty-six powers. The mere meeting of this great Conference, into the details of which we cannot here go, was an event of immeasurable significance as indicating the direction in which the world is steadily moving toward a federative unity. The work it accomplished, however little appreciated as yet by the noisy, warring world, has brought the subject of international peace once for all into the sphere of practical politics, and bound the nations to unremitting efforts until the question is finally and rightly solved.

THE PERMANENT COURT OF ARBITRATION.

This society has, since its origin in 1828, given the subject of an international tribunal of arbitration, or high court of nations, as it was called in the early day, a leading place in its propaganda. All the later peace associations, congresses and conferences have done the same. Through the efforts of these and many other organizations, both of men and of women, this subject became the foremost one on the program at The Hague. Around it centered the interest of the Conference. The Convention drawn for the establishment of the permanent court we cannot here describe in detail. It was ratified by the Senate of the United States, by unanimous vote, on the 5th of February. It has since received the signature of the President, completing its formal ratification, and been sent on to be deposited at the Netherland's

capital. Some of the other signatory powers have also completed their ratifications, and it is expected that all will do so shortly. The Netherland's government has already taken a commodious building in The Hague in which to install the bureau of the court as soon as the ratifications are all in, and the members of the court named. It thus seems practically certain that within a year or two at most this great institution, the gateway to the universal and permanent peace of the world, for which the friends of peace have so long striven, and toward which our Christian civilization has been constantly tending, will soon be an accomplished fact.

WORK OF THE PEACE SOCIETIES.

The more than four hundred peace organizations now at work have carried on a vigorous campaign the past twelve months. Previous to and during the Hague Conference their efforts were directed chiefly toward making its deliberations as fruitful as possible. Their representatives at The Hague during the Conference were received with sincere respect, and with due acknowledgment of the great services rendered by the peace societies in the cause of international unity. After the Conference they devoted their energies to the interpretation of its work and significance to their constituencies at home. When war between England and the South African Republic became imminent, the peace societies, particularly those in England, in common with many other agencies, made strenuous efforts with both governments to secure a pacific adjustment of the matters in dispute. Since the outbreak of hostilities they have labored in every possible way to bring the combatants to cease fighting, and either to resort to arbitration or to accept the mediation of some neutral power. Besides these special efforts, the societies have kept up their ordinary work of educating public opinion to the grandeur of peace and the infamy of war.

PEACE DAYS.

On account of the Hague Conference the Annual Peace Congress was omitted last year. The usual effort was made to secure the observance by the churches of the Sunday before Christmas as Peace Sunday. More success than usual attended these efforts on the Continent of Europe. In England gratifying results were obtained, notwithstanding the warlike state of the nation. In this country about the usual number of ministers regarded the day, though its observance has never become anything like general among American churches. The 22d of February was given by many of the peace Societies to public manifestations in behalf of peace, and strong identical or similar resolutions were passed, the chief point in which was the demand that the South African war should be brought to an end by means either of arbitration or mediation.

THE INTERPARLIAMENTARY PEACE CONFERENCE.

The annual conference of the Interparliamentary Peace Union was held in August last at Christiania, Norway. It was one of the most successful meetings ever held by the Union in the eleven years of its existence. About three hundred delegates, members and ex-members of parliament, from eighteen nations were present. It was the event of the year in Norway; a country in which the principle of arbitration has found very strong support,

both private and official. The delegates were welcomed with great enthusiasm by both government and people. Having dealt from its origin chiefly with the subject of permanent arbitration, the Conference was greatly pleased with the outcome of the Hague Conference, and the chief value of the Christiania meeting has been the strong influence which it has thrown into the parliaments of Europe in favor of the ratification of the Hague Convention for the pacific settlement of international controversies.

THE MOHONK CONFERENCE.

The fifth annual conference on international arbitration, held by Mr. Albert K. Smiley at Lake Mohonk at the first of June last, fully equaled in interest and influence those previously held there. More than one hundred and fifty guests were present, men and women prominent in many lines of service. Coming as it did at the time of the Hague Conference, the Mohonk meeting devoted its chief attention to the progress of arbitration the previous year, the proposals before the delegates at The Hague, and the possibilities of that gathering. A message was sent by cable to the American delegation at The Hague expressing strong sympathy with the purposes of the Conference, and urging the adoption of a plan for the creation of a permanent international tribunal. President Paine and other members of this Society attended the Mohonk Conference, and took prominent part in its proceedings.

BUFFALO CONFERENCE OF THE INTERNATIONAL LAW ASSOCIATION.

The International Law Association, founded nearly thirty years ago through the influence of Dr. Miles, a former secretary of this Society, with the aid of Elihu Burritt, David Dudley Field and others, held its annual conference at the beginning of September last in Buffalo. This, the first meeting of the Association in this country, was one of the most successful in its history. Held at the close of the meeting of the American Bar Association, whose guest it was, its sessions were attended by many prominent American jurists. A large and influential delegation of English members attended. While the Association deals with all phases of international law, it has given arbitration a prominent place in its program. The work of the Hague Conference was strongly commended by it at Buffalo, as by the Bar Association also, and a committee was named to study the Hague Conventions in detail and report what improvements, if any, might properly be made in them. Secretary Trueblood, who has recently been elected a member of the Association, was made a member of this committee.

WORK OF THE INTERNATIONAL PEACE BUREAU.

The International Peace Bureau at Berne has done most effective service the past year in supporting the work of the peace societies, and keeping them in touch with one another. In connection with the Hague Conference, and the efforts to prevent and then to put an end to the fratricidal war in South Africa, the Bureau has been a center of powerful influence both in its own direct efforts and in its suggestions to the societies. With its rapidly increasing library, it is growing in influence each year, under the wise and vigilant direction

of its secretary, Mr. Elie Ducommun. The General Commission, which has the direction of the Bureau, consists now of twenty-four members, from twelve different countries, our secretary being a member for the United States.

PEACE CONGRESS AND PEACE EXHIBIT AT PARIS.

The Ninth Universal Peace Congress is to be held at Paris, in the Congress Building of the Exposition, beginning on the 30th of September. The program is being prepared by the Peace Bureau, with the coöperation of the French Committee of Arrangements. The French Committee, of which the distinguished leader of the French peace movement, Mr. Frederic Passy, is chairman, is putting forth earnest efforts to make the Congress a success, and to bring the peace movement, through the Exposition, more prominently before the attention of the peoples of Europe. A peace exhibit, consisting of books, pamphlets, peace journals, statistical charts, portraits, etc., has been prepared, and will be continued during the Exposition. The London Peace Society, which has a permanent agency in Paris, is preparing to distribute, in connection with the Exposition, large quantities of literature carefully selected and printed in French. A unique phase of the peace propaganda at the Exposition will be the work of Mr. Bloch, author of "The Future of War." He has taken a building near the grounds, and prepared at great personal expense an exhibit of war instruments past and present, in connection with which it is his purpose to have a series of lectures during the summer. With the extensive preparations which have been made, and the various phases of work undertaken, the cause of peace ought to be materially strengthened through this great international gathering.

GENERAL PROGRESS OF ARBITRATION.

The chief evidence of the advance of arbitration during the year was of course the meeting and outcome of the Hague Conference. But that is not all. A treaty of general arbitration, like that which went into effect in 1898 between Italy and the Argentine Republic, has recently been negotiated by the governments of the Argentine Republic and Uruguay, and a similar one is in process of negotiation by the governments of the Argentine Republic, Chile and Brazil. The South American countries, though not represented at The Hague, and though still, some of them, in a chronic state of civil war, are nevertheless sharing in their way in the beneficent movement which is gradually substituting reason and law for the barbarous and irrational arbitrament of war. This is eminently true of that new and promising center of civilization of which the Argentine Republic is the leader. Several new cases of controversy have gone to arbitration during the year: the case of the Samoan war losses between the United States, Great Britain and Germany; the Hankow concession case between Great Britain and Russia (referred to a joint commission); the Behring Sea Fisheries' case, between Great Britain and Russia; the Behring Sea sealers' case between the United States and Russia. A number of arbitral awards have also been rendered: that in the important case of Great Britain and Venezuela; one in the case of the Anglo-Colombian railway dispute; and the recent Delagoa Bay railway decision.

FAILURE OF THE UNITED STATES—CANADIAN COMMISSION.

The commission appointed to settle the Alaska boundary dispute, and other outstanding differences between this country and Canada, seemed at one time on the point of arriving at satisfactory arrangements, but on the boundary issue a dead-lock was finally reached. Neither party was willing to make further concessions, and the commission adjourned indefinitely. Recent utterances in the Canadian capital have indicated a wish to have the Commission reassemble, but no move to this end has been made. A *modus vivendi* was arrived at, but the differences are all left hanging in the air. This is greatly to be regretted for many reasons. It is our strong conviction that the two governments ought either to revive the Commission, or, better, to submit all the points of difference to disinterested parties for final arbitration.

NEW PAN-AMERICAN CONFERENCE.

It has always been a matter of great regret that the general American arbitration treaty drawn by the Pan-American Congress in the spring of 1890 was allowed to lapse without ratification. We are pleased to note that Secretary Hay has recently proposed to all the independent nations of the three Americas to hold another Pan-American Conference next year in Mexico. The State Department has assurances that all the republics south of us will send delegates to the proposed meeting. Out of this we may hope that a general system of arbitration among the American nations will come, and other results of a nature to make war hereafter an impossibility between any countries of the Western World.

THE WARS IN SOUTH AFRICA AND THE PHILIPPINES.

It is painful to have to turn from these inspiring events, in which we see the constructive forces of civilization building steadily a structure that is to endure, to the ghastly scenes of destruction on the kopjes and velds of South Africa, or to the marshes and jungles of the Philippines, where the hunt of death still goes on, where in places the fighting has degenerated into something like pure butchery, and in certain sections a reign of terror seems almost to have set in through the hatred awakened in the natives by the American occupation. It is like going out of noonday into the blackness of night. These unfortunate conflicts, in which the two most advanced nations of the world have involved themselves, are setting forth afresh all the horrors and moral repulsiveness of war. They show how painfully far our civilization still is from being civilized; how near the surface ambition, greed and the spirit of domination lie; what erroneous notions of patriotism and national grandeur still prevail; how many false ideas are still to be corrected; what hollowness and mockery are beneath many of our high pretensions; how little the most elemental Christian principles are yet applied to much of national life and conduct. After all the optimistic assurances that have been sent from across the sea, the bloody tragedy in the Philippines still drags on, not a regiment of soldiers has been sent home, and the end does not seem to be very near. And if it were, what a harvest of hate and disorder the war seems to have sown for the future! The South African war has met with almost universal condemnation throughout the

civilized world, the Boers getting a share of the blame, but the English the lion's share. The opposition to the course of the British government has been very strong in England itself, counting among its numbers many of the foremost men both in state and church. The friends of peace and fraternal methods there have carried on a vigorous and heroic campaign in favor of the cessation of fighting, and an appeal to the tribunal of reason and goodwill. Unfortunately their words have been drowned amid the clamors of passion and war, and they themselves in more than a score of cities have suffered abuse and violence unworthy of any free country. Not the least of the evils of war — of any war — is the inevitable deterioration of the moral life and ideals of the people by whom it is waged.

TENDER OF GOOD OFFICES BY THE UNITED STATES.

From all parts of the civilized world, since the outbreak of the war, the pressure has been strong, particularly upon our own government, that mediation be offered between Great Britain and the South African Republic in accordance with the principle laid down in Article 3 of the Hague Convention. Your Board sent an appeal to President McKinley in this behalf, and President Paine had most cordial interviews with both the President and the Secretary of State, strongly urging such procedure. Upon the appeal of the South African Republics to the powers, our government finally tendered its good offices to Great Britain with a view to mediation. The offer was at once declined, as the Transvaal's proposal of arbitration before the war had been rejected; and the civilized world, whose interests are now everywhere so interwoven and therefore so widely disturbed by war, was informed that Great Britain would listen in this matter to no voice but her own. There has since appeared no opening for further peace measures. Though the offer of mediation was fruitless, we do not believe that its moral influence will be lost. The action of the United States, so soon after the Hague Conference, will possibly give the principle of voluntary mediation an entirely new position in international law.

GROWTH OF MILITARISM.

Not the least of the evil effects of the two wars now in progress is the stimulus given by them to the already frightfully overgrown militarism of the time. Every year for thirty years, through the growth of armaments, the war debt of the world has increased five hundred millions of dollars. This year will add not much less than a thousand millions. Our naval budget has gone up to over sixty-three millions, and it will go higher. The per capita of taxation has risen from five dollars to nine and a half. The standing army is not likely again in our time to be less than one hundred thousand men. The war-fear, if not the war-spirit, has been intensified in Europe. France is to add two hundred new vessels to her navy at a cost of more than one hundred and thirteen million dollars. The German emperor is manipulating for the doubling of the German navy at a single stroke. Great Britain is spending this year for new ships alone over forty-six millions of dollars; Russia over twenty-three millions. What is to be the outcome of all this arming and squandering of national resources, is a question which may well awaken a "horror of great darkness" in all thoughtful and humane minds.

THE OUTLOOK FOR THE FUTURE.

Looking at the prevailing confusion, strife, bloodshed, ambitious policies and idolizing of power, one may well ask, What hope is there for a future of goodwill, trust, coöperation and peace? Will the din of war and the clanking of armor ever die away? Will the promise of the prophets ever be fulfilled, that nation shall no longer lift up sword against nation? Superficially there seems at the present moment little hope. But a deeper view discloses the largest grounds for encouragement. Militarism, bloated as it is, is a decaying institution. The powerful opposition to existing wars in both England and America is conclusive evidence that the heart of civilized humanity is turning rapidly away from the system of blood; that its conscience is ripening fast for the final outlawing and destruction of war. All the great spiritual, intellectual, social, industrial and economic movements of the time are with us. The soldier, despite his multiplicity, is fast becoming an anachronism and an anomaly in our civilization. The forces that make for brotherhood and peace are more numerous and more powerful than those which lead to strife and war. The task of the friends of peace hereafter, though an immense and a difficult one, will consist not so much in the creation of peace sentiments and forces as in the mobilizing, concentration and wise direction of those already existing. Here lies the difficulty of our task and the greatness of our hope.

We regret, in closing another year's work, to have to note the death of a number of members, some of whom had been long and prominently connected with the work of the Society. Of our Board we have recently lost Mr. William E. Sheldon, of West Newton, who had been for twelve years most pleasantly associated with us as a member of the Board and the Executive Committee. We desire to record our high appreciation of his ability, sincerity, faithfulness and cheerful performance of every duty demanded by his position.

In the place of those taken away, we are glad to record the addition to the Society of a considerable number of new helpers, both annual and life members.

With devout thankfulness to God for the grace and blessings which he has vouchsafed to us during the year, this report is respectfully submitted.

On behalf of the Board,

BENJAMIN F. TRUEBLOOD, *Secretary*.

BOSTON, May 9, 1900.

Further Contributors.

Since our last issue the following persons, in response to our appeal, have made contributions in sums varying from one dollar to seventy-five dollars: Cephas Brainerd, New York; Alexander Cochrane, Boston; G. L. Demarest, Manchester, N. H.; W. T. Doubleday, Binghamton, N. Y.; Rev. W. C. Gannett and wife, Rochester, N. Y.; Edwin Ginn, Boston; Samuel L. Hartman, Lancaster, Pa.; Mrs. P. R. Hollingsworth, Boston; Margaret M. Holly, Brookline, Mass.; C. P. Jaynes, Boston; Charlotte Lawrence, Boston; Mrs. J. F. Osgood, Boston; W. J. Palmer, Colorado Springs, Col.; George Foster Peabody, New York; Mrs. H. Pickering, Boston; L. H. Pillsbury, Derry, N. H.; F. B. Sears, Boston.

The Tournament.

IDA WHIPPLE BENHAM.

Hate and Pride would have a tournament

One day, one fateful day;

So all abroad the messages were sent,—

“O come, ye nobles all, and join the fray!

Baron and prince and knight,

Hither and join the fight!

Come away, away!”

A thousand swords were drawn on either side

That day, that woful day;

Hate was wounded, wounded sore was Pride;

Spears were broken, banners torn away.

Many a knight lay bleeding on his shield;

The dead were scattered o'er the crimson field—

Come away, away!

Love and Pity went at evenfall

That night, that mournful night;

Bound the wounds and bruises, tended all,

Straightened the poor dead limbs, and put to flight

Fierce beasts and preying birds,

And spoke consoling words,

That mournful night.

“Bravo! bravo!” rang the wild shout at morn

That day, that evil day.

“Hurrah for Hate! hurrah for Pride and Scorn!

Give him of the coal-black charger right of way!”

At eve no cry exultant shakes the air,—

But groans, and sobs, and a woman's voice in prayer.

Come away, away!

MYSTIC, CONN.

Snap Shots from Washington.

BY REV. WILBUR F. CRAFTS, PH.D.

AMERICA'S NEW “BURDEN.”

European industry has long been weighed down, as by the old man of the sea, with militarism. The same fate threatens our own country. Let us throw off even the play-soldiers of our schools, ere they grow to grenadiers.

KIPLING

has “forgot,” this Baalam of Anglo-Saxondom, who was chanting the “Recessionary” so recently, and is now glorifying war and jesting of Tommy Atkins' rapes, in his “Absent-Minded Beggar.”

ANTI-CANTEEN GENERALS.

The selection of Lord Roberts and Lord Kitchener as the men to save the day in South Africa ought to reinforce also the world-wide war with intemperance. Without approval of that war or any other, we may well approve, as a removal of one of war's deadliest features, worse than dum-dum bullets and lyddite shells, what these generals have done toward abolishing canteens.

Lord Kitchener led a teetotal army to victory in the Soudan, where he established prohibition, and Lord Roberts made experiments in India by which he proved that twenty-five thousand soldier abstainers could put in the field two thousand more effective troops than fifty thousand drinkers.